

Physics with tau leptons

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Motivation

WHY talk about τ 's?:

- prompted by recent paper reading of τ discovery
- **Phys. Rev. Lett. 35, 1489-1492 (1975)**

http://prola.aps.org/abstract/PRL/v35/i22/p1489_1

Evidence for Anomalous Lepton Production in $e^+ - e^-$ Annihilation*

M. L. Perl, G. S. Abrams, A. M. Boyarski, M. Breidenbach, D. D. Briggs, F. Bulos, W. Chinowsky,
J. T. Dakin,[†] G. J. Feldman, C. E. Friedberg, D. Fryberger, G. Goldhaber, G. Hanson,
F. B. Heile, B. Jean-Marie, J. A. Kadyk, R. R. Larsen, A. M. Litke, D. Lüke,[‡]
B. A. Lulu, V. Lüth, D. Lyon, C. C. Morehouse, J. M. Paterson,
F. M. Pierre,[§] T. P. Pun, P. A. Rapidis, B. Richter,
B. Sadoulet, R. F. Schwitters, W. Tanenbaum,
G. H. Trilling, F. Vannucci,^{||} J. S. Whitaker,
F. C. Winkelmann, and J. E. Wiss

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and Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305*

(Received 18 August 1975)

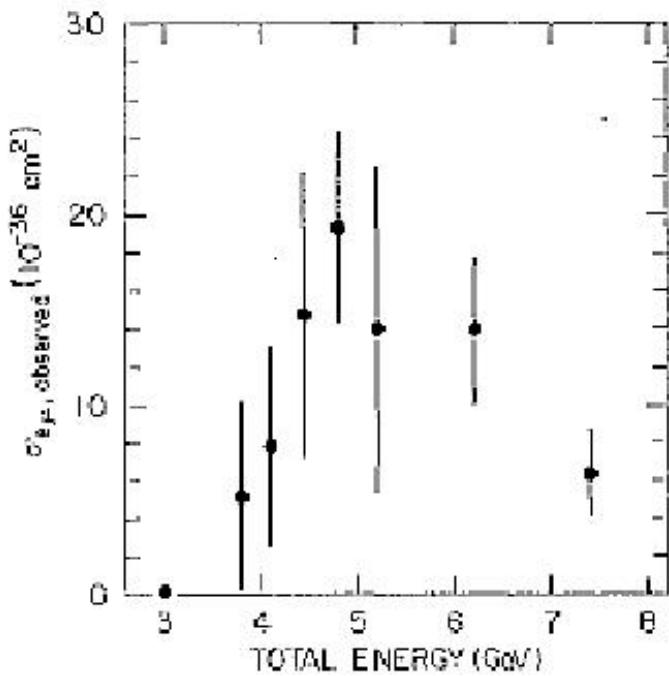
We have found events of the form $e^+ + e^- \rightarrow e^+ + \mu^\mp + \text{missing energy}$, in which no other charged particles or photons are detected. Most of these events are detected at or above a center-of-mass energy of 4 GeV. The missing-energy and missing-momentum spectra require that at least two additional particles be produced in each event. We have no conventional explanation for these events.



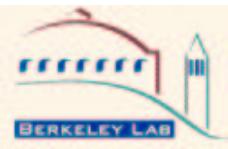


discovery discussion

- controversial paper (note: first sign of 3rd family)
- $\sim 20\%$ fake rate for each e, μ (from ≥ 3 prong)
- 24 $e\mu$ events observed, expected 4.7 ± 1.2
- overall pretty solid

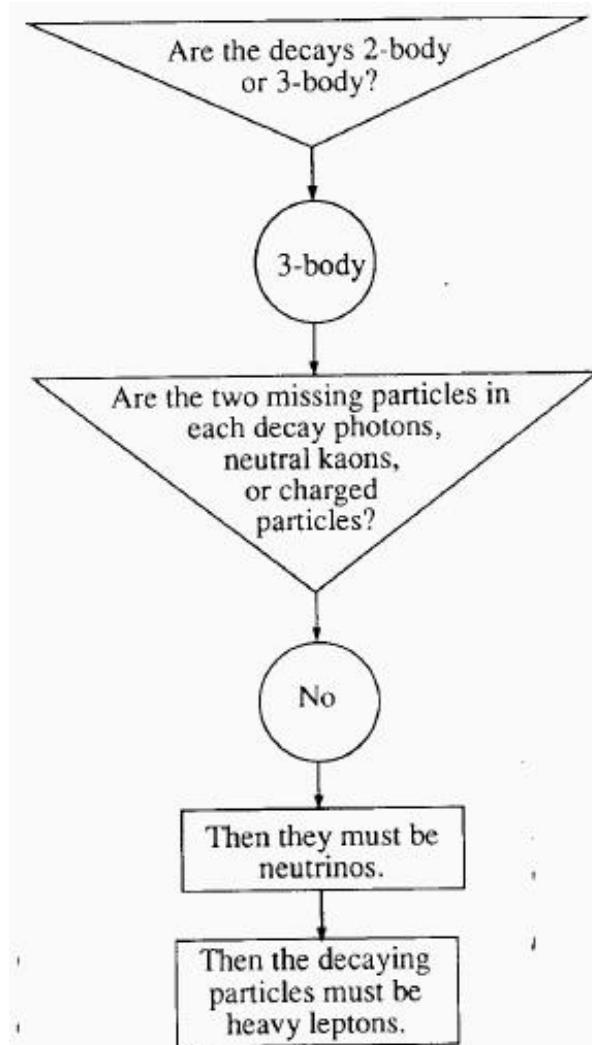
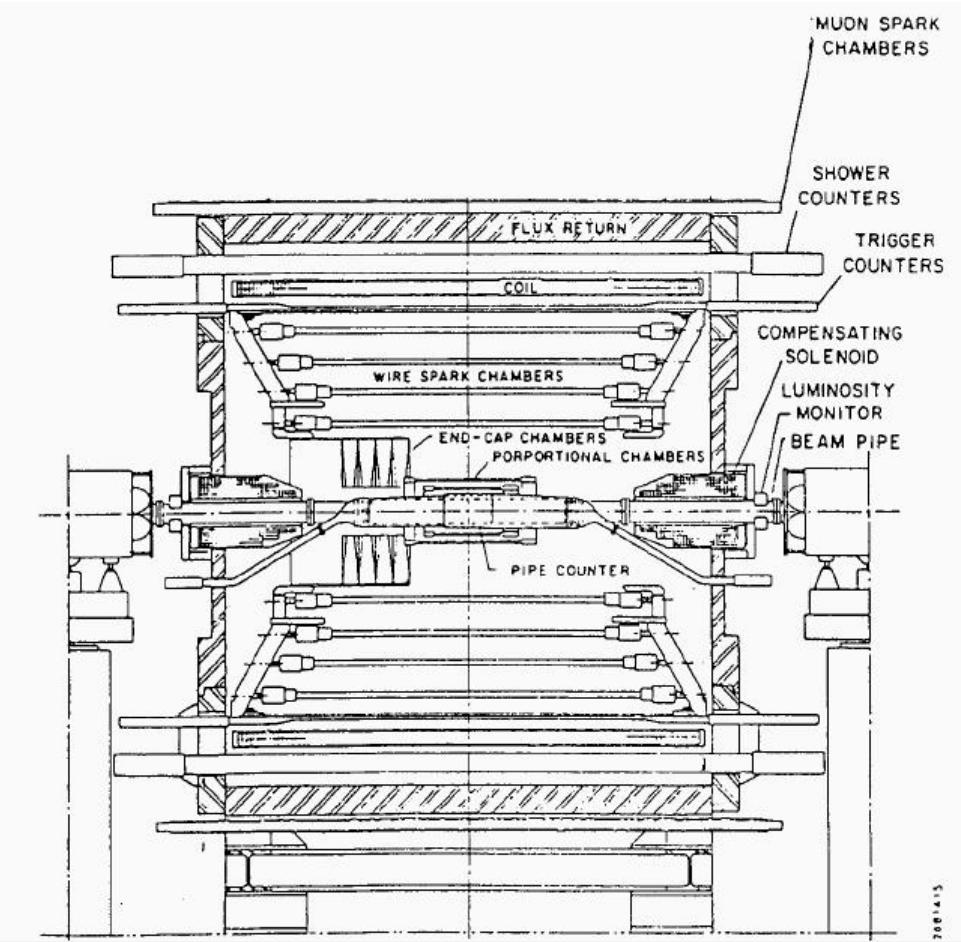


- interesting sociology
- people thought it was charm
- today:
would you believe evidence
for a 4th family?





discovery discussion

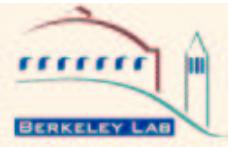




τ -Physics at ATLAS

Motivations:

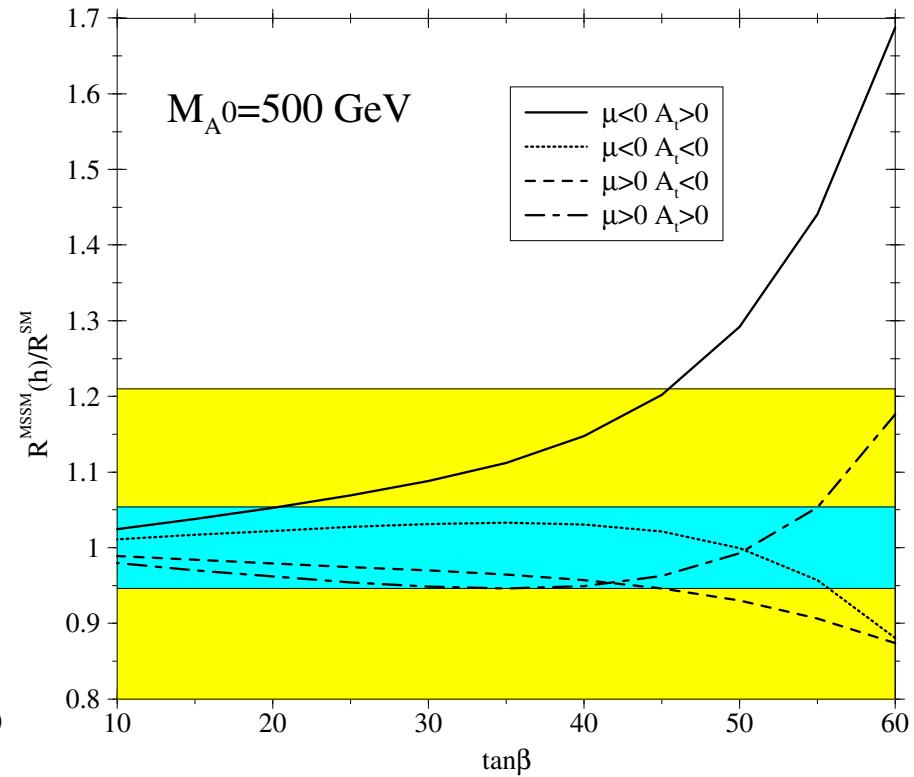
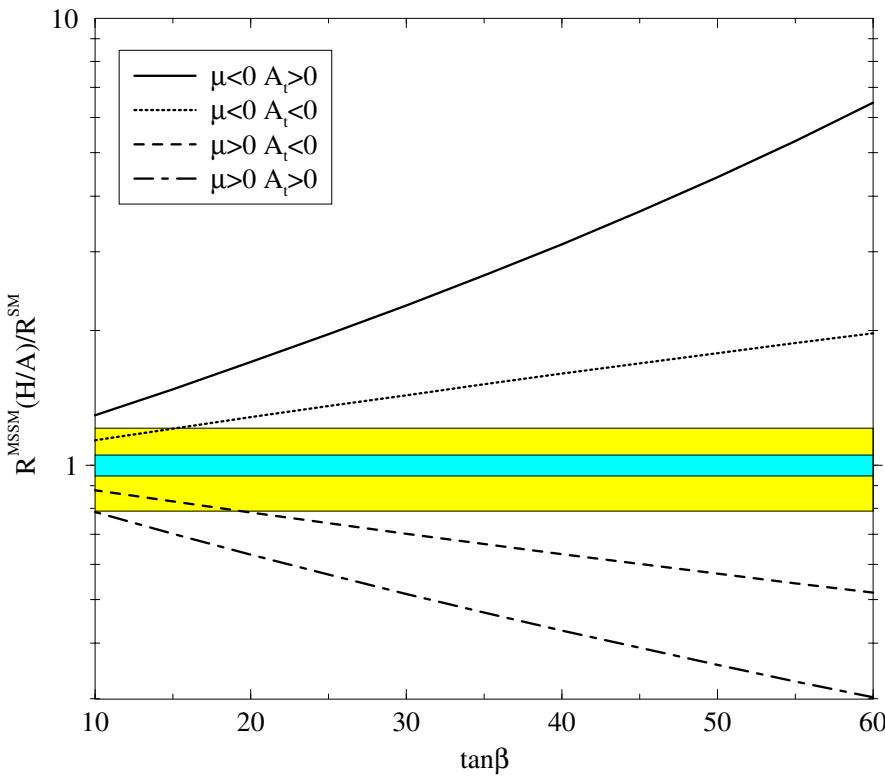
- $A \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$ (see Marjories Talk)
- in general couplings to τ enhanced in SUSY by $\tan \beta$
- also SM Higgs: $H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$
- proposal to use $R = \frac{H \rightarrow b\bar{b}}{H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-}$ to distinguish between models (hep-ph/0106027)





τ -Physics at ATLAS

- in SM $R = \frac{H \rightarrow b\bar{b}}{H \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-} \sim \frac{N_c m_b(Q)^2}{m_\tau^2}$
- neat idea, but hard ($\implies H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$)

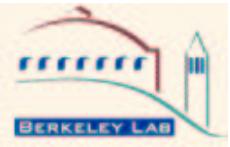




τ -Physics at ATLAS

Reconstruction

- active area \implies monthly tau meetings
(Agenda: Physics/JetEtmiss/tau)
- ATHENA package: tauRec
- three algorithms: baseline, track-based, japanese
- soon ;-), ATL-COM-PHYS-2004-080,
ATL-COM-PHYS-2004-069
- interesting CMS notes: CR-2004/05, 1997/039





Basic τ reconstruction

Decay modes	TAUOLA-CLEO
$\tau \rightarrow e\nu_e \nu_\tau$,	17.8 %
$\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu \nu_\tau$	17.4 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	11.1 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	25.4 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	9.19 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	1.08 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	8.98 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	4.30 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	0.50 %
$\tau \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	0.11 %
$\tau \rightarrow K^\pm X \nu_\tau$	3.74 %
$\tau \rightarrow (\pi^0) \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \nu_\tau$	0.10 %
others	0.03 %

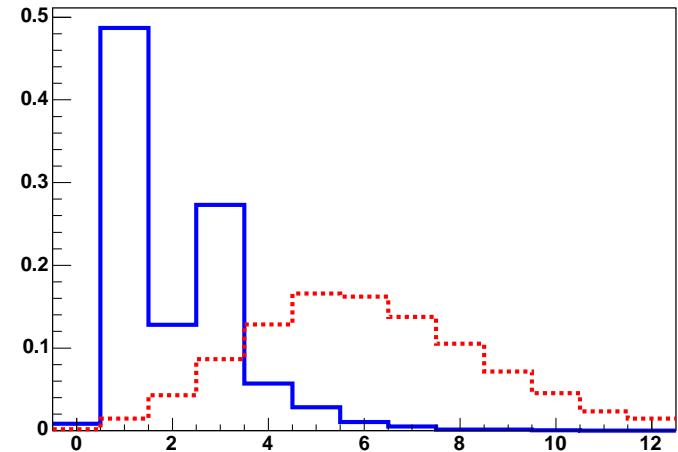
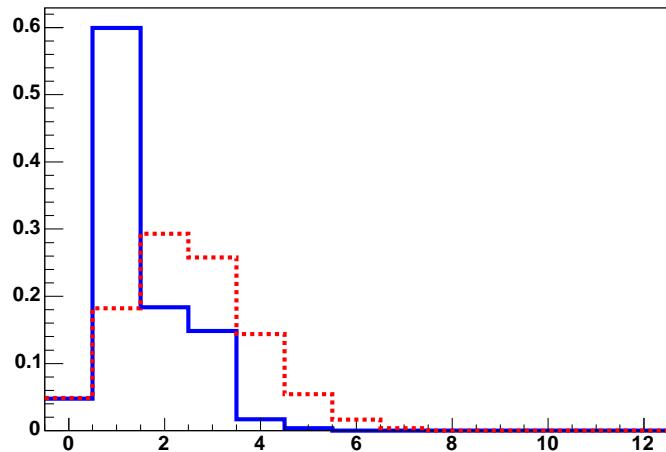
- $\tau \rightarrow l\nu\bar{\nu}$
- $\tau \rightarrow \pi^+ + n\pi^0\nu$
one prong
- $\tau \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+ + n\pi^0\nu$
three prong
- everything else
negligible





Basic τ reconstruction

- start with either Calo cluster or seed track
- $N_{trk} = 1, 3 ; |Q| = 1$



Number of tracks with $p_T > 2\text{GeV}$,

$20 < p_T(\tau) < 30\text{GeV}$,

$70 < p_T(\tau) < 130\text{GeV}$

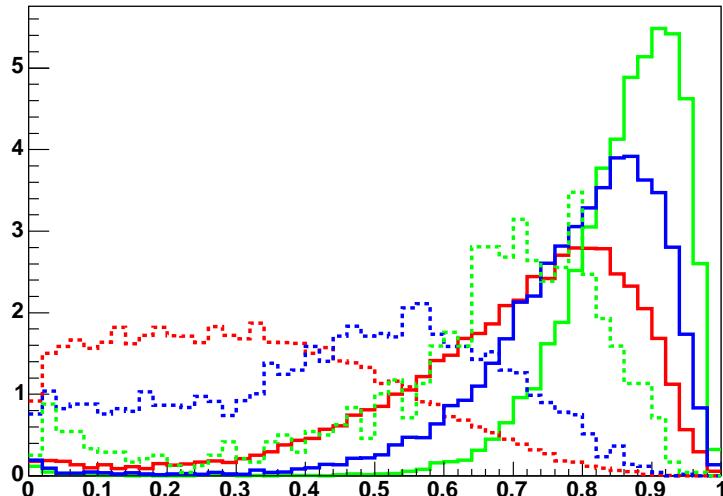




Basic τ reconstruction

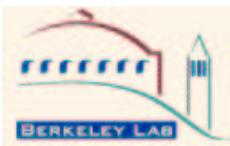
Energy Fraction:

- utilize narrow jet feature
- $\text{frac}E_T^{R12} = \frac{E_T(\Delta R < 0.2) - E_T(\Delta R < 0.1)}{E_T(\Delta R < 0.2)}$
- $\text{frac}E_T^{R12} < 0.2(\tau_{1P})$; $\text{frac}E_T^{R12} < 0.4(\tau_{3P})$



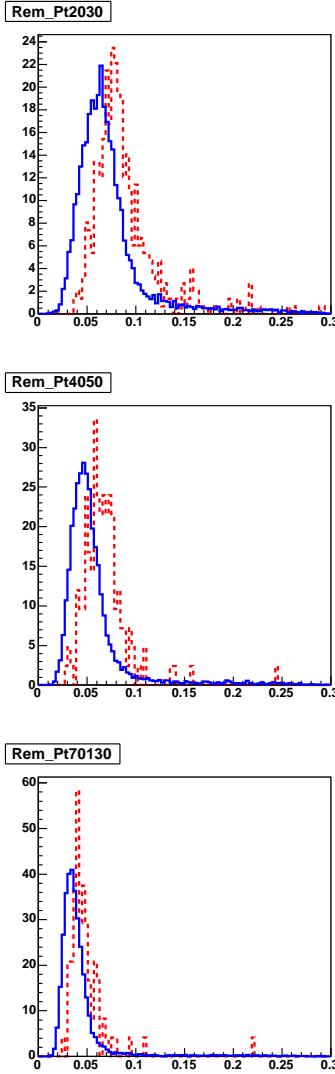
$$F_{01} = \frac{E_T(\Delta R < 0.1)}{E_T(\Delta R < 0.4)}$$

20-30, 40-50, 70-130 GeV

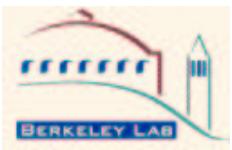




Basic τ reconstruction



- utilize narrow jet feature
- electromagnetic radius
- $R_{EM} = \frac{\sum_{cells} \Delta R^{cell} \cdot E_T^{cell}}{\sum_{cells} E_T^{cell}}$
- $R_{EM} \leq 0.08$

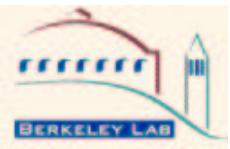




other ideas

Energy flow E_T^{eflow}

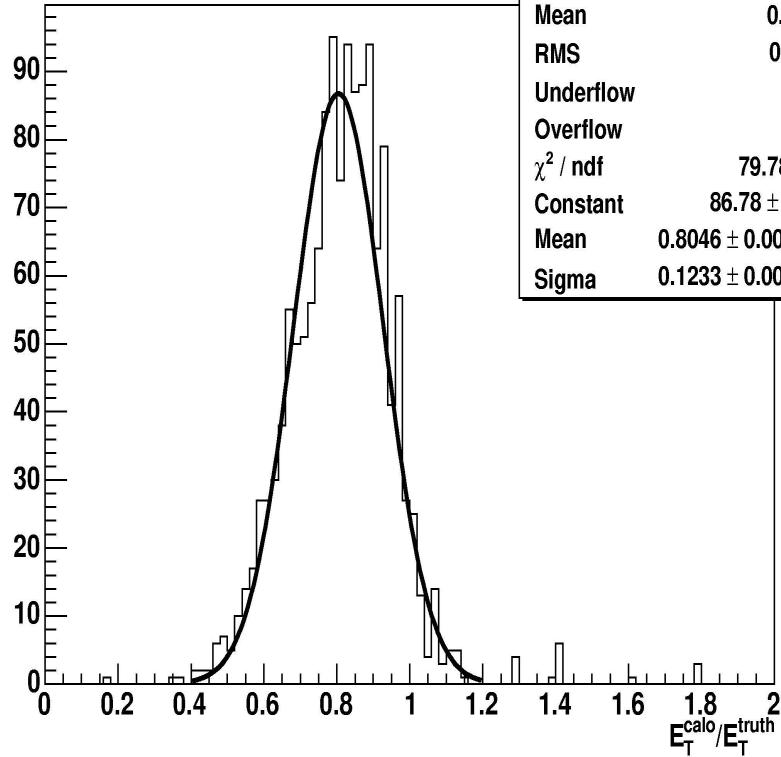
- tracks are much better measured than cal energy
- \Rightarrow replace $E_{charged}$ with $\sum p_T$
- classify towers with respect to combination of tracks, E_{EM} and E_{hadr}
- model and correct leakage
- \Rightarrow particular well suited for τ , underestimates E_{flow} for fakes
- $E_T^{eflow} = E_T^{EMCL} + E_T^{neuEM} + \sum p_T^{track} + resE_T^{chrgEM} + resE_T^{neuEM}$



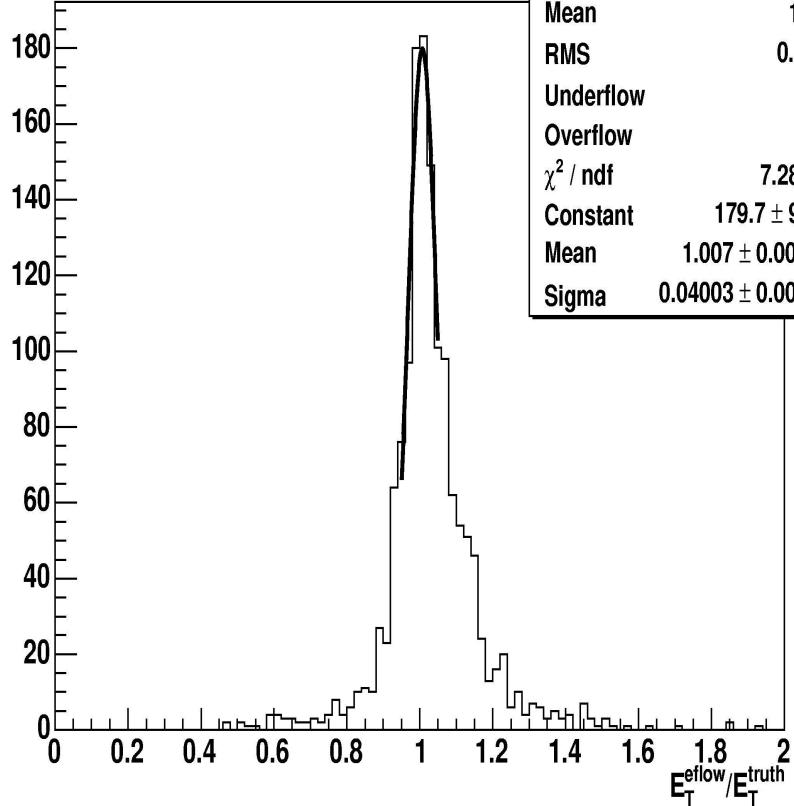


other ideas

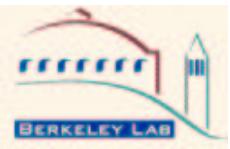
$q\bar{q} \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$: events (A)



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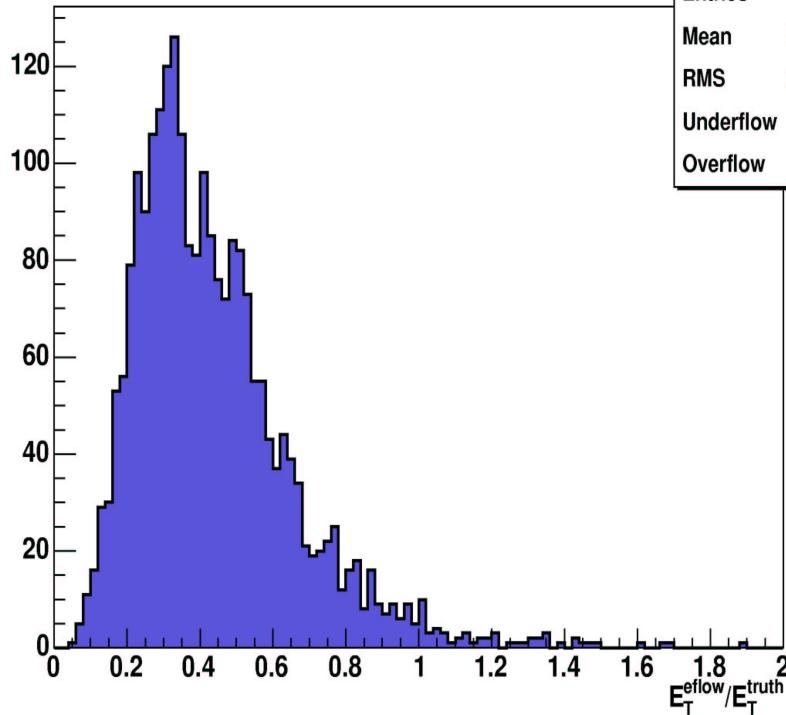
before and after E^{flow} correction



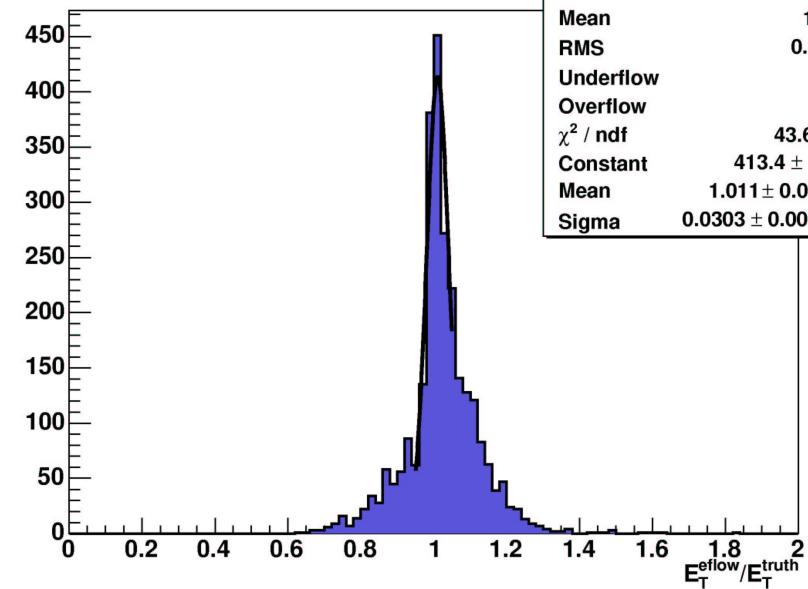


other ideas

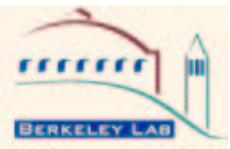
fake from quark: 3 prongs



$Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$: 3 prongs



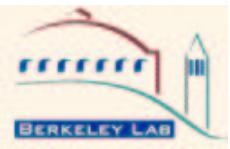
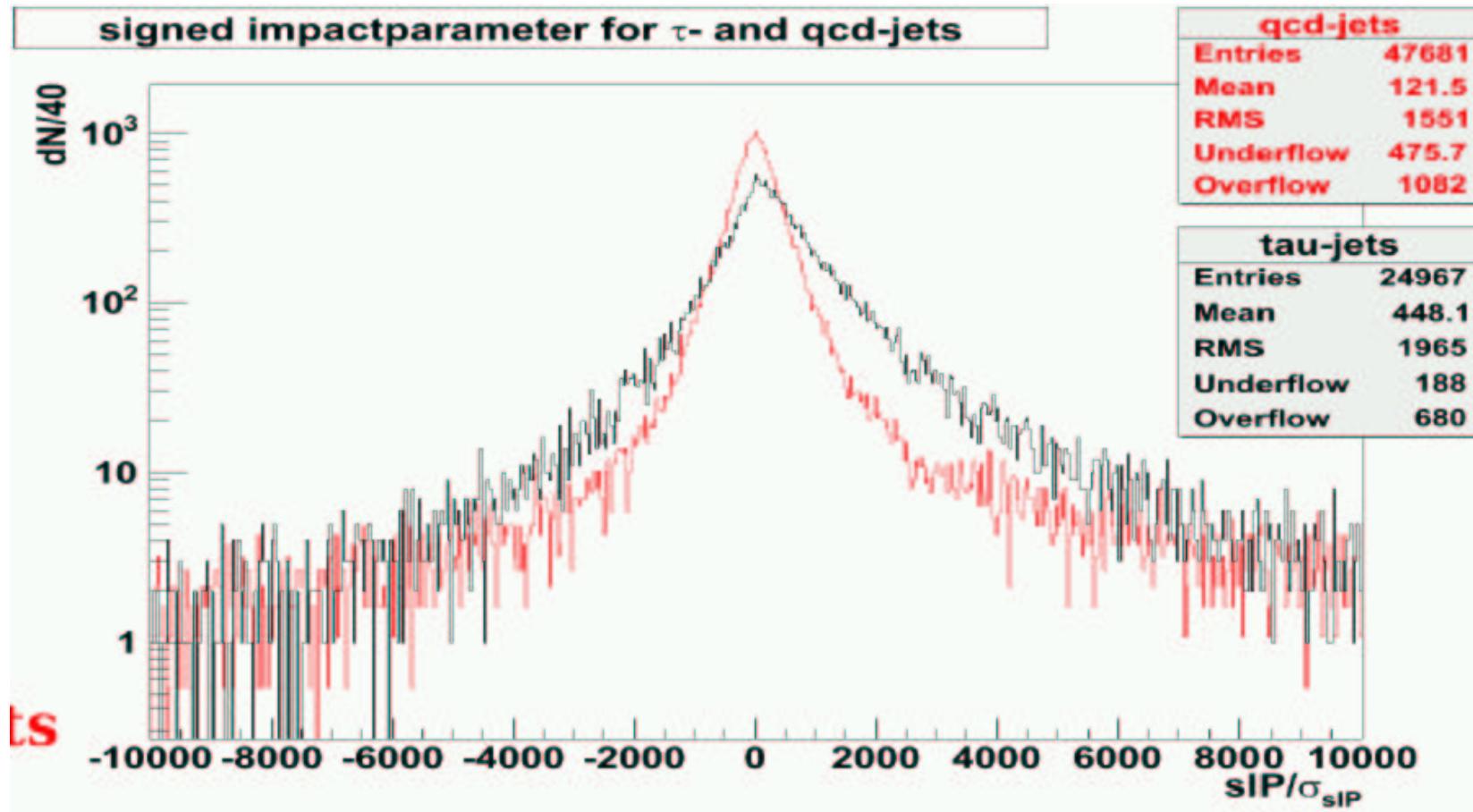
- underestimated for background only,
- effective higher E_T cut





other ideas

τ has lifetime ($c\tau \sim 90\mu m$) \Rightarrow impact parameter





Concluding remarks

- many more connected topics
- standard candle $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- use to calibrate calorimeter? pion test beam ...
- analysis that connects tracking and calorimetry
- τ is connected to search for new physics
- lots of activity ongoing, at least 3 active groups

